

SPORTS



Four sets of gold, silver and bronze medals are at stake in the USSR Athletics Championship at the Lenin Central Stadium in Moscow. In the photo: The final round of the 10,000-metre men's event. The winner is Ivan Puril, of the Russian Federation, with 28 min 20.36 sec. Photo by Ilya Grishkovsky

SECOND VICTORY RUNNING

The Soviet athletes have won the Second World Volleyball Junior Championship in the American city of Colorado Springs. In the finals, they won from the national teams of Brazil, South Korea and China. The Brazilian team are the runners-up.

WRESTLERS' GOLD IN SKOPJE

Having won two gold and one bronze medals in the final day of the World free-style wrestling championship which has ended in the Macedonian capital Skopje (Yugoslavia), the Soviet athletes have won the team event. The first places have been taken by Muscovites Soslan Oganesyan (up to 90 kg), and the super-heavyweight holder Salman Khasimov, while Viktor Alek-

soyev, of Krasnoyarsk (62 kg), has won the bronze.

The day before, world titles were won by Sergei Kornilov, of Moscow, Sergei Belikov, of Kiev, and Salipov Aibadov of Makhachkala. The Soviet wrestlers have won the total of five gold and three bronze medals. The Bulgarian team which is in second place, has won one gold, four silver and one bronze medals.

DRIVER CAPTURES GORODKI TITLE

26-year-old driver Sergei Bylin, of Yevpatoria, has won the 38th USSR Championship in gorodki (Russian skittles) in the individual scoring. Contending against 48 best gorodki-players from six constituent republics, Moscow and Leningrad, he has

won spending 108 sticks to beat 99 figures.

The new Soviet champion began playing gorodki when he was eight and at 16 he fulfilled the norm of a master. Last year, he was on top of the list of the best gorodki-players in the Soviet Union.

CROSS-COUNTRY MOTORCYCLE RACING

The Latvian motorcycle racers have won the national championship in the combined motorcycle event. The Estonian team came second and the third prize was won by the Ukrainian racers. The contest was held on cross-country track near the town of Svalyava.

In individual events, the first

place has been won by Genadi Kiryukhin among the 125 cm cu vehicles, Vyacheslav Fesenko in the 250 cu cm class (both from the RSFSR), Gennady Istratov in the 350 cu cm class, and Alexander Nikitin in the 500 cu cm class (both of Moscow).

Even though it rained cats and dogs in Moscow, 40,000 fans watched this match between Spartak (Moscow) and Brugge (Belgium).

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and often in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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CAC WITH CUP

The CAC hockey team has won the Hanack Cup in the Czechoslovak town of Prostojov. In the final game they won from Ingolstadt, Brno, with the score of 5-2.

The CAC team players who scored the goals are Kudin (two), Khalilov, Zybkin and Panin. The

third place has been won by Zetor (Brno). Next comes DS (Olomouc), TE (Prostojov) and Dynamo (Bucharest).

Viktor BABIN

RESULTS OF TOURNAMENT IN FRANCE

The hockey team of the Dynamo club of Moscow has won the Third International Tournament which was held in the French city of Angles. In the

final game they won, 7-3, from the team of the American city of Detroit.

The third and the fourth places have been won by the Canadian and the French teams.

EUROPE'S FOOTBALL DAY

Last Wednesday was a big football day for Europe, with 65 games played in three European tournaments. Five Soviet teams played at home, and the CAC footballers played in Graz against the team of Sturm in Austria.

Here are the results of these matches:

The European Champions Cup: Dynamo (Kiev) v Trabzonspor (Turkey) 1-0.

The return matches are to be played on September 30.



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Soviet delegation at the 38th UN General Assembly Session. Photo by AP-TASS

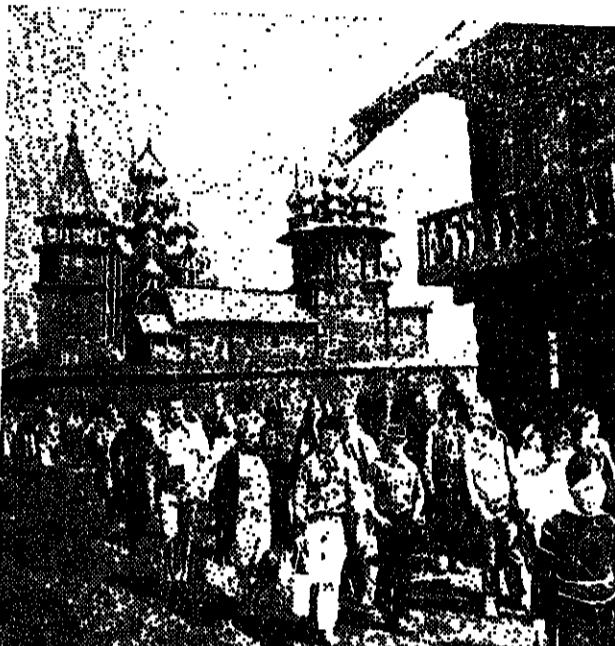
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KONSTANTIN CHERNENKO RECEIVES AWARD



Konstantin Chernenko, Member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, and Secretary of the Central Committee, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and a second "Hammer and Sickle" Gold Medal for his distinguished service to the Communist Party and Soviet state. According to the tradition in this country, a bust is put in the birthplace of every man or woman who is twice nominated Hero of Labour or of the Soviet Union.

Leopold Brezhnev presented Konstantin Chernenko with his award in the Kremlin.

The ceremony was attended

by the leaders of the CPSU.

There are 150 different tourist routes in Kavala. You can choose between "The Land of Blue Lakes", "From Oregos to Ladoga", "Kizhi to Valaam", and many others. During the summer season, this part of our country is visited by up to a million tourists. (See Viewpoint by Valentin Lebedev on page 5).

Leopold Brezhnev presented Konstantin Chernenko with his award in the Kremlin.

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Under the pretext of maintaining law and order at colleges and universities, the Egyptian government has decided to form special police squads, and to impose an absolute ban on any political activities in the country's educational establishments.

Under the chairmanship of Yasir Arafat, the Palestine Resistance Movement has held a meeting to discuss security in the Lebanon in view of the recent decisions adopted by the

New York. UN delegates attending the general political discussion at the 36th General Assembly were greatly interested in the speech made by Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, who spoke about the main task facing the international community - how to preserve peace and rid future generations of the scourge of war. The Soviet government's proposal that the following item "Stop a Nuclear Disaster: A United Nations General Assembly Declaration" should be added to the agenda under the heading of urgent and important issue, was highly valued. (See our Viewpoint on page 2).

Andrej Gromyko is holding meetings in New York with the chief delegates of some socialist and other countries to discuss bilateral relations and major international issues. As a result of his meeting with US Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the two leaders came out with a Soviet-American statement. During talks held between Gromyko and H-D. Genscher, the West German Minister of Foreign Affairs, the two sides expressed their readiness to do all they could to ensure that the forthcoming meeting between Soviet and FRG leaders would be a major contribution towards overcoming the present tensions in the world and towards the further progress in relations between the two countries.

The two statesmen agreed on the need for serious negotiations on these weapons, and on behalf of their governments, they have settled that such talks should be started on November 30, in Geneva. The Soviet side, at these negotiations, will be represented by a delegation headed by Ambassador Yu. A. Kvitsinsky, while the American delegation will be led by Ambassador P. Nitze.

The two sides believe that these negotiations are of great importance for strengthening stability in international security, and they have declared that they will make every effort in order to achieve a pertinent agreement.

The Soviet-American agreement has been welcomed by Kurt Waldheim, the UN Secretary-General.

Polish Seym meets in session.

Warsaw. The Polish Seym (parliament) is in session here. The deputies are discussing the government's report presented by W. Jaruzelski, Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers, concerning the basic socio-economic and political problems facing the country.

RECORDS FOR SOVIET AIRBUS

reached, and on the second, 071 kilometres per hour.

The IL-80, an airliner belonging to the jumbo jet family, can accommodate up to 350 passengers.

Plots of the Soviet Union's civil aviation have established 18 international records with the first Soviet airbus IL-80.

On September 22, a 1000-kilometre closed circuit flight was completed with a load of between 30 to 80 tonnes and on September 24, a 2000-kilometre flight with a load of between 35-65 tonnes.

In the first instance a speed of 965 kilometres per hour was

MEETING IN THE KREMLIN

Nikolai Tikhonov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has received Otto Lambsdorff, FRG Federal Minister of Economics in the Kremlin. The FRG minister had come to the Soviet Union for the 10th Session of the Soviet and FRG Commission on Cooperation in the Fields of the Economy, Science and Technology. The hope was expressed that

FACTS AND EVENTS

● London's "Daily Telegraph" reports that 30 Conservative MPs have held a series of meetings to discuss the replacement of Margaret Thatcher as Conservative Party leader.

● France-Press reports that two members of the crew and four marines died when an American helicopter crashed off the island of Mallorca, in the Balearics.

For reasons as yet unknown, the helicopter crashed into the sea just as it was about to land on the deck of the "Guadalcanal" helicopter carrier, which is part of the Sixth American Fleet in the Mediterranean.

● The South Korean government is 25 thousand million dollars in debt to foreign creditors, reports the Jiji Tsushin-Sha Japanese news agency from Seoul. 46 per cent of this figure is owed to the United States and Japan, which dominate the South Korean economy.

Round the Soviet Union

● 500 SCHOOL-CHILDREN HAVE BEGUN THE NEW ACADEMIC YEAR AT THE PROMETEY CHILDREN'S SANATORIUM-CAMP, RUN BY THE NOVOLIPETSK METALLURGICAL PLANT, IN THE CENTRAL ZONE OF THE RSFSR. This pioneer sanatorium, one of the best in the country, possesses excellent conditions enabling care to be taken of the children's health, while they continue their studies and rest. The sanatorium, situated in a pine-grove on the banks of the Yenisei River, is made up of 12 three-story blocks. There is a cinema, an arts centre, sporting facilities, including a stadium, and an equestrian club. Today in the Lipetsk Region there are ten specialized institutions for children, two republican sanatoria and, during the summer, 100 pioneer camps are in operation.

● THE STREVA, THE FAST-FLOWING RIVER IN LITHUANIA, NOW RUNS ALONG AN ARTIFICIAL BED — the builders of the Kalsiai dam, storage reservoir have finished the first stage of their work. The reservoir will ensure a more rational use of electricity and an adjustment of the energy-hydro balance in the north-west of the USSR. It will make use of water from the artificial Kalsiai Reservoir. The system works as follows: at night, excess electric power will transfer water from the reservoir into a special basin. At times of peak load, the accumulated water will be thrown back to the reservoir, running into motion the 1.5 million-kilowatt hydroelectric plant.

A scene from Shostakovich's "Katerina" staged by Shostakovich and Nezhivotinov-Danchenko. Musical theatre. Photo by Andrei Stepanov

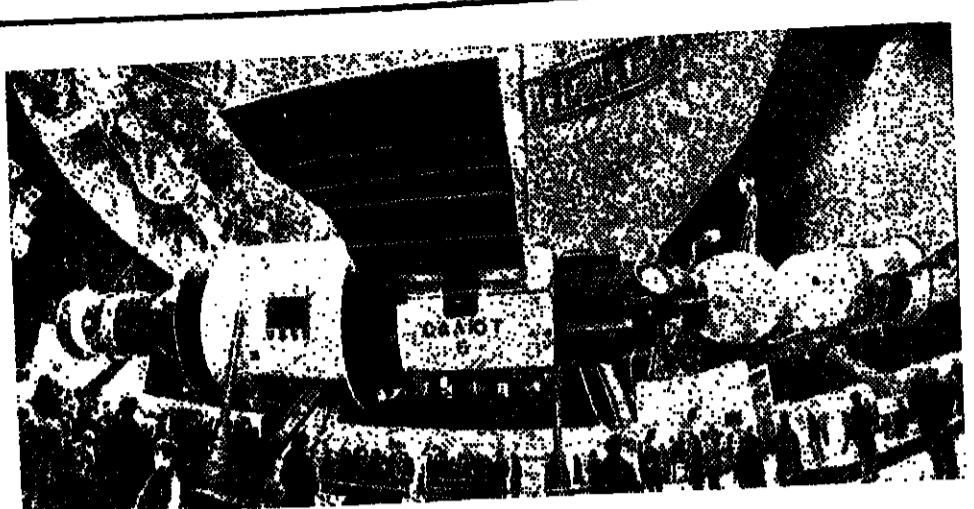
Round the Soviet Union

SCIENTISTS AT THE A. POLENOV SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF NEURO-SURGERY IN LENINGRAD HAVE DESIGNED TABLES TO HELP IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF DIFFERENT TYPES OF CEREBRAL PRESSURE RESULTING FROM INJURIES TO THE CRANUM AND BRAIN. Over the past two years, it has been shown that the use of these tables results in a success rate for diagnosis of up to 97 per cent. The introduction of this diagnostic table will greatly facilitate emergency diagnosis and the treatment of brain and cranial injuries.

G. PAPAYAN, A CRAFTSMAN FROM ARMENIA, HAS GIVEN THE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS OUR ANCESTORS PLAYED OVER TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO A NEW LEASE OF LIFE. His handbook is now on display at the Museum of the History of Yerevan. Papayyan was greatly helped in his work of re-creating these ancient instruments by his studies of documents at the Matenadaran Institute of Ancient Manuscripts, which described both the look and the sound of the instruments. The Armenians had great difficulty in finding suitable types of wood, as the old instrument makers jealously guarded their secrets, passing them down from father to son.

VISITORS TO TBILISI, CAPITAL OF GEORGIA, CAN NOW TRAVEL ROUND THE CITY IN TAXIS FUELLED BY NATURAL GAS. Tbilisi is the third Soviet city where such taxis have been introduced. Practice has shown that cars run on gas are much more economical than ordinary vehicles. Moreover, they result in much less pollution.

ARCHITECTS FROM BULGARIA, HUNGARY, VIETNAM, THE GDR, CUBA, MONGOLIA, POLAND, ROMANIA, THE SOVIET UNION AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA HAD A MEETING IN MOSCOW RECENTLY, AT WHICH THEY DISCUSSED THEIR WORK. They pooled their experience on how best to retain the original architectural-historical character of a largely reconstructed town, and on how to restore architectural monuments.



ORBITAL COMPLEXES—THE NEXT STEP

The Salyut-4 station has been in orbit for four years and for 670 days of this period it has been piloted by cosmonauts. Launched on September 20, 1977, it has been operating longer than any other comparable earth satellite.

The long flight of the Salyut-4—Soyuz orbital complex has shown just how promising and effective is the general direction adopted by the USSR in space exploration with its emphasis on having long-term permanently functioning orbital stations in space.

Combined with the Soyuz manned ships and the automatic Progress cargo ships, the Salyut stations have proved themselves the most economical forms of space complexes for orbital research. They facilitate multiple use of on-board systems and scientific instruments on long-term space flights and the carrying out of unique scientific, technological, medical and biological experiments.

The Salyut-4 station is a prototype for future permanently operating orbital complexes which will be able to solve many fundamental scientific problems: for instance, scientists will be able to investigate the evolution of the solar system and the Universe, the genesis of life and its presence in space, the relationship between the sun and the earth, in addition to a whole host of other tasks.

It is supposed that the orbital complexes should become centres for applied research in geophysics, in the exploration of natural resources, in weather forecast, climatology, the physics of weightlessness, and in new technologies. It is hoped that this research will result in an increase in efficiency in some sections of the national economy. The other aim is to make use of outer space as a medium for the production of novel semi-conductor, optical, and structural materials and medical preparations.

Prof. Sergei GRISHIN

GAS FROM A UNIQUE FIELD

Enterprises in Siberia have got additional supplies of natural gas. A powerful gas compressing station, Alexandrovskaya, commissioned near the town of Streletzov, in the Tyumen Region, has increased by one-third the capacity of the 1,400 km gas pipeline leading from Nizhnevarovsk to Kubas via Tomsk. Consumers will now get every year 8,500 million cubic metres of cheap gas from Samotlor. The wide use of up-to-date equipment has sharply reduced the possibility of accidents.

POMEGRANATE GARDENS OF TURKMENISTAN

It is pomegranate-picking time in Turkmenia. A rich harvest of this fruit has been grown on the Lenin state farm, situated in the Karakalpak district, of the Krasnovodsk Region, where the republic's major pomegranate plantations are to be found. The pomegranate tree is not particularly suited to Turkmenistan's dry, subtropical zones, protected from cold winds by mountains and the Caspian Sea.

This year there has been an increase in the amount of land devoted to pomegranates in the republic. Despite the cold spring and heavy showers the care and attention of the orchard-workers saved the trees and thus helped to ensure a good harvest.

USSR IN FIGURES

• In the course of the past fifteen years almost half of families living in the rural localities of the USSR have moved to better homes.

• In the course of the tenth five-year plan (1976-1980) 16.1 million sq m of housing have been provided in the Non-Black Zone of the Russian Federation.

• In the eleventh five-year plan (1981-1985) capital investments in construction of housing in rural areas and the building of cultural and everyday services will increase by 39 per cent.

Prof. Sergei GRISHIN

ship in a family, states the actress, but every struggle destroys the equilibrium between husband and wife and has an effect on the children. Provided a woman isn't taken over by a lust for power, the fact that she has taken over is, probably, less an indication of her powers of leadership than of the actuality that her husband is neglecting his responsibilities and that, therefore, his wife has had to take everything on her own shoulders.

I believe, says Malevannaya, one of the most vital problems affecting contemporary family life is that a spiritual rapport should be established between husband and wife. A woman must be sure of her husband's total understanding, so that her thoughts, enthusiasm and views evoke a genuine response from the man who is at her side.

RESORTS ON THE CASPIAN SEA-SHORE

This summer a record number of holiday-makers, drawn from all corners of this country, spent their holiday on the Dagestan coast of the Caspian Sea. Others come here to recover their health. The popularity of this mountainous region grows from year to year, writes M. Yusupov, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Dagestan Autonomous Republic, in PRAVDA.

Some of the major resorts in the republic are to be found along the 150-kilometre-long stretch of the Dagestan Caspian Sea coast. It is no chance that causes people to make a beeline for this area. The Dagestan sea-shore with its permanent blue skies possesses a rare combination of climatic, health-giving and natural resources. The water of the Caspian Sea is shallow at this point for a distance of two hundred metres from the shore, and therefore, warms up very quickly. The Samur River, subtropical ancient forests are found. The background of mountains and woods ensures that, even

on the hottest of days, a breeze cools the holiday-makers relaxing on the beaches.

The Republic is also rich in mineral water springs and curative muds.

The Republic's authorities have approved a programme for the rational use of the resources of its part of our coast, writes Yusupov. The Moscow Geteor Institute, along with Institutes specializing in the science of health resorts, have worked out a project for the building of sanatoria, rest-homes and tourist bases accommodating up to 200 thousand people at any one time.

NEW SITUATION IN POWER INDUSTRY

In the mid-seventies, writes the KOMMUNIST magazine, as a result of depleted oil and gas stocks in the working fields in the European USSR, deteriorating geological conditions for coal mining in the Donets basin and considerable amounts of peat from some deposits in the centre of RPSR, Byelorussia, the Ukraine, and the Baltic Republics being diverted for use in agriculture, there was a sharp rise in the deficit in fuel reserves over a large area in which most of the demand for fuel was concentrated.

In view of this, the past five-year plan of 1976-1980 has set the scene for a new stage in the development of the power industry. Despite the inertia of the fuel and energy industries, the growth in the consumption of fuel oil was brought down, while increases were made in the consumption of natural gas and of coal mined from open pits, mainly at the Kuzbass (Kuznetsk) and Kansk-Achinsk (Siberia) coal-fields. The generation of electricity at atomic power stations went up 8.8 times and by 48 per cent at hydroelectric power stations, mainly, due to the commissioning of new hydroelectric projects and to increases in the output of existing projects which had become operational in the past few years.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

SHIFT-WORK IN WESTERN SIBERIA

During the last three years the word "shift" has been used with increasing frequency in Western Siberia, comments an article in STROITELNAYA GAZETA.

In the Tyumen gas-bearing region, construction work is carried out by crack teams working on a shift basis. The teams are flown to the site at weekly intervals. In simple terms this system boils down to one week of work on site, followed by a week of rest at home. Small field towns for temporary habitation are built close to the work-place, while the workers' permanent living-quarters are situated in the region's main cities from which the teams are also drawn. The use of this method of work will cut down the time needed to build the main gas pipeline running from Western Siberia to the central regions of the country and results in savings of over 500 million roubles every six months.

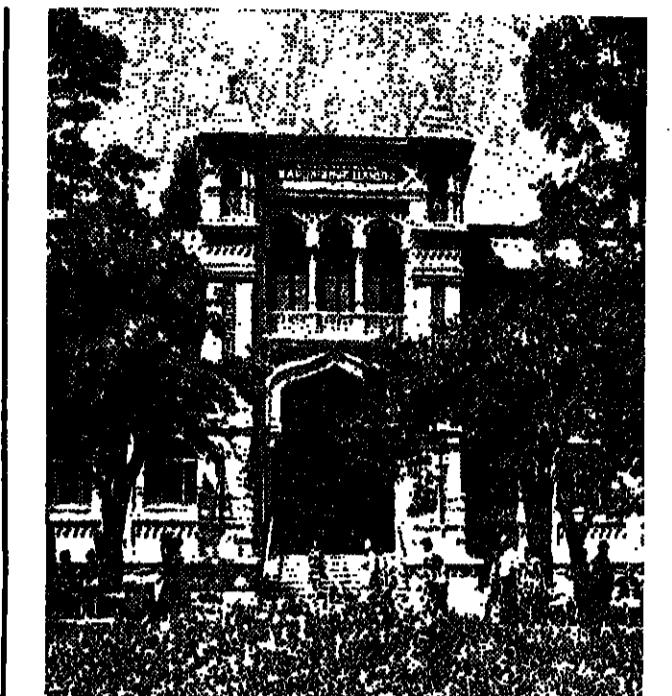
It costs 20 thousand roubles to re-settle one man in the North. This is four to six times more than it costs to settle someone in the middle zone of this country. Tens of thousands of men work at the height of the season on the gas-construction sites in Western Siberia. It has been worked out that the wide-spread and efficient use of crack teams working on a shift basis in the development of Western Siberia's gas complex or roughly from between 2.5 to 3 billion roubles.

LEADERSHIP OR SPIRITUAL RAPPORT?

Today there is a lot of discussion about which partner should take charge in the contemporary family, writes the actress Larisa Malevannaya, in the SOVIET SKAYA ROSSIYA newspaper.

It is often said that one has to struggle for leadership

Places to visit



KISLOVODSK

Kislovodsk is a picturesque health resort in the Caucasus. Surrounded in a semi-circle by mountains, the air echoes with the gurgling of turbulent alpine streams, while the snow-white double-peaks of Mount Elbrus towers from behind the other mountains.

However, it was not just the beauty of the local scenery or the balmy climate that caused a health resort to be founded on this spot. Kislovodsk owes its origins to a spring of mineral water called Narzan, a Kabardian word which means "healing water". Narzan has a pleasant taste and cures heart ailments, hypertension, atherosclerosis, neuritis and many other ailments.

It was at the beginning of the 18th century, that Tsar Peter the Great gave the order which initiated the search for curative springs in the Caucasian Mountains. Kislovodsk was founded in 1803.

Today Kislovodsk is one of the leading Soviet balneoclimatic resorts in a group of Caucasian Mineral Water Spas, which also includes Essentuki, Pyatigorsk, and Zheleznovodsk. The unattractive buildings, old clinics and tiny cottages of the past have been replaced by multi-story hotels, sanatoria, clinics, pensions, balneological and physiotherapeutic institutions.

More than 300,000 people come for treatment to Kislovodsk every year. The Caucasian Mineral Water Spas taken together accommodate up to a million people per year, and in the near future this figure will double.



95-YEAR-OLD KNITTER OF SCARVES

On the occasion of her 95th birthday, N. Pobedimova, a knitter of down scarves, was visited by local writers and artists and public figures from Orenburg (the Urals). Many letters and telegrams of congratulations lay on her table—one was from the Soviet Peace Fund in Moscow. Pobedimova lost her son, an officer, in World War II, and for many years now has been an active member of the Peace Movement.

She knitted her first scarf in the last century. The nine-year-old peasant girl, however, was not long able to admire the results of her handiwork—the scarf was sold for a farthing to a local merchant's wife. In the first years of Soviet power, when handicraft workshops were set up in Orenburg, Pobedimova was made into team-leader and master of the down scarf knitting industry.

The numerous diplomas and medals won by Pobedimova at all-Union and International exhibitions bear witness to her skill. When the time came for her to retire on pension, she refused to give up her favourite occupation: she believes that life without creative work would lose its enchantment.

Science and technology

THE RICHES OF OLD GEYSERS

Underwater geysers are the chief source for the formation of polymetallic ores in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. This hypothesis has been put forward by scientists working in the Far East after a detailed study of a number of geological anomalies in these two regions.

The geysers discharged their water like huge springs from what used to be the bottoms of lakes. By so doing, they brought up ores from the depths of the earth which dissolved in water containing salts of different elements. In an enclosed space, those elements did not become dissipated over large territories, but gradually declined in the precipitation. In this way, ancient lakes became accumulators of mineral deposits, and geysers—the suppliers of such minerals.

This new hypothesis allows for more accurate prospecting

15 KILOMETRES INTO THE EARTH

A giant well, at present 7,500 metres deep, has been sunk in Azerbaijan. Thus drillers have caught a glimpse of depths never seen by man before. This is only the first stage of the well which eventually is to be sunk to a depth of 15 kilometres. Although only half of this distance as yet been covered, very valuable information on the structure of the earth's interior has been obtained. The shells of sea urchins and the small corals brought up to the surface from Soslin well have confirmed the hypothesis that the Kura lowland, where the well is being sunk, was under water in the remote past and that the sea there was warm and shallow.

An unexpected temperature anomaly puzzles scientists. Although over the four years of drilling the temperature in the well has increased by 10°C, it reached only 140°C at the 7500-metre mark and turned out to be 15°C lower than expected. This leads geologists to believe that there is no magmatic activity deep in the Kura depression.

VIEWPOINT

THE TOURIST INDUSTRY



Valentin LEBEDEV, Deputy Head of State Foreign Tourism Administration for the USSR Council of Ministers

Tourism has become a mass form of entertainment in the Soviet Union. This year alone, 33 million Soviet people will travel throughout this country, while 173 million will take part in various excursions.

The massive funds provided by the state, the material base providing millions of holiday-makers with all their requirements, enable us to talk of tourism, as of an industry. State agencies and trade unions pay much attention to the development of this branch of industry. In the current five-year plan (1981-1985), over one and a half billion roubles will be spent on developing tourism.

There is constant growth in foreign tourism in the USSR. Over the past five years it has increased more than one and a half times. The majority of foreign tourists visiting this country are looked after by Intourist, one of the largest travel agencies in the world.

Our foreign guests can choose any out of 300 itineraries throughout the 15 union republics. They can relax on the Black Sea coast, travel through Siberia, go on combined "mountain-sea" excursions, or hunting-trips or choose a tour to improve their health. In addition there are itineraries geared to the various festivals in our country, the music festivals, etc. Special tours are arranged for groups of professional people in the Soviet Union. The above are just some of the tours which Intourist offers to foreign tourists.

The second part of our work concerns the travel of Soviet tourists abroad. During the past five years, about 10 million Soviet citizens have visited 142 different countries. It has to be said, however, that unfortunately, the governments of some states put obstacles in the way of our tourists entering their country. Difficulties over obtaining visas are also experienced.

International statistics show that about half the number of tourists travelling abroad are aged under 30. In our country Sputnik, the International Youth Travel Bureau, run on a non-commercial basis, deals with the travel of young people. Each year it sends abroad and receives in the Soviet Union about 400,000 young men and women.

There has been a particularly prolific expansion between the links of Soviet tourist firms with their foreign partners following the signing of the Helsinki Final Act. Inter-governmental agreements on cooperation in tourism have been signed with most capitalist countries, with all the socialist countries, with members of CMEA, as well as with Yugoslavia. Agreements on economic and cultural cooperation, with special emphasis on tourism, are in operation with over 70 states.

Since Helsinki Conference, tourist exchange between the USSR and foreign countries has grown by one and a half times, as compared with a similar period of time before the signing of the Act.

A HIGH SCHOOL FOR SIBERIAN BUILDERS

The Trans-Ural's biggest building high school has been opened in Tyumen. It will build pipelines extended to them; and modern towns and factories.

The fast-growing economy of Western Siberia, badly needed builders. In the 11th five-year plan (1981-1985) almost three schools of this kind

